

Great Britain of a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis, Germany's magnanimous 1916 offer to Great Britain to restore all Europe to Europe's political and territorial status at the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 as if there had never been a war fought by all the big powers.

Under existing conditions in the Autumn of 1916 Great Britain had very little choice in the matter with no alternative except 1916 surrender to Germany. Great Britain was anxious to accept Germany's offer. Great Britain had not yet communicated their acceptance to Germany. Great Britain was pondering over the "status quo ante" provision of Germany's offer. The Zionists suddenly appeared on the scene in London and submitted their proposal to the British War Cabinet. Without further consideration of Germany's offer Great Britain accepted the Zionists' proposal. After that moment the spectre of total defeat by Germany no longer haunted Great Britain.

When World War I broke out in Europe in August 1914 Great Britain predicted Germany's defeat inside of six months. Great Britain assured the world in no uncertain terms "The boys will be out of the trenches and back home by Christmas." But it did not work out that way. After fighting Germany for two years Great Britain to all intents and purposes had lost the war to Germany. Germany's submarine war in the Atlantic had pushed Great Britain to the brink of starvation. Great Britain's food reserves were sufficient to feed the nation for one week only. Great Britain was no longer able to continue in the war.

The British troops fighting in front-line trenches in France were being moved to the rear. British troops actually were without ammunition with which to shoot. Great Britain's ammunition shortage was also the result of Germany's submarine campaign in the Atlantic. Germany had occupied the western European countries. German submarine bases had been established in Belgium on the English Channel. The British were living day-to-day in deadly fear of an invasion from German bases in France.

In the Autumn of 1916 Great Britain had other equally serious problems besides the critical food and ammunition shortages. Great Britain no longer had allies able or willing to fight. The French army had mutinied. French soldiers threw their guns down and marched to the rear. France was tired of war. The French nation wanted to see the war ended as quickly as possible. France lost 700,000 young volunteers in the first year of the war, the flower of French youth, in the futile Meuse and Somme River campaigns in their attempt to hold onto Verdun at any cost with French lives.

Russia's armies were demoralized. The Russians were retreating so fast that General Von Hindenburg's armies in pursuit found it difficult to maintain constant contact with them. Italy's armed forces were quickly knocked out of the war after Italy came into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Italy was Germany's ally at the outbreak of war in August 1914. Great Britain bribed Italy to desert Germany with the promise of a little piece of Austria-Hungary after the defeat of Germany, the ally of Austria-Hungary in World War I.

In the Autumn of 1916 Great Britain's only remaining hope of defeating Germany was the remote possibility that the USA might still be dragged into the war as Great Britain's ally. That was a very remote possibility in the Autumn of 1916. Great Britain had made that attempt on several occasions but had failed each time. France had also made the attempt and had likewise failed. In Great Britain's "darkest hour" in 1916 Germany offered Great Britain a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. It just seemed too good to be true and better than ever expected.

Great Britain was giving serious consideration in the Autumn of 1916 by necessity and not by choice to the immediate acceptance of Germany's offer of a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. As Great Britain was on the verge of communicating their acceptance to the Ger-

mans the Zionists made their proposal to the British War Cabinet. The Zionist proposal offered Great Britain exactly what Great Britain required and desired more than anything else in the world at that moment, the entry of the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Great Britain seized the opportunity. The 1916 agreement was immediately concluded. That agreement became the corner-stone and the key-stone of the world's tribulations for the last fifty years and may become the tomb-stone for civilization before its deadly consequences have entirely run their course.

In 1916 Zionists were faced in the USA with two war-time developments which might have prevented Zionists from successfully using Zionist pressure to drag the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Firstly, from the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 eighty per cent (80%) of the USA population was very much opposed to getting the USA into the war on either side. The sentiment in the USA was to keep out of the war. USA interests were not in any way involved. President Woodrow Wilson had been re-elected in November 1916 because "He kept us out of war." Secondly, public sentiment in the USA was very pro-German from the outbreak of the war in 1914.

USA newspapers created very strong pro-German USA sentiment from the outbreak of the war in 1914. The leading USA newspapers were owned or controlled by so-called Jews who felt no love for Czarist Russia. Zionists were pro-German because Germany was fighting against Czarist Russia. Zionists did not want to see Russia emerge the victor in World War I although Czarist Russia was Great Britain's ally. Zionists feared a victorious Czarist Russia would make conditions after the war worse for their relatives and co-religionists in Russia. As a pre-condition for USA entry into the war as Great Britain's ally, Zionists insisted the Russian Czar abdicate his throne in favor of the Kerensky Provisional Government which was succeeded very shortly after by the USSR which ended anti-Russian sentiment in the USA for the duration of World War I only.

Zionists unleashed a vicious USA smear campaign against Germany in the Autumn of 1916 to condition USA public sentiment for the USA declaration of war against Germany being planned by Zionists. Anti-German publicity accused Germans of the most savage and inhuman atrocities. The chances were very poor for a USA declaration of war against Germany unless the strong pro-German sentiment in the USA could be transformed into anti-German sentiment. A great pro-British campaign was launched at the same time to overcome the strong anti-British sentiment in the USA from the outbreak of war but without success until at last the USA had declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917.

From the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 until the USA declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917 Germany had not provided the USA with justification under international law for a declaration of war against Germany. Germany exercised great precaution not to provide the USA with that justification. Germany knew about the 1916 agreement between the World Zionist Organization and the British War Cabinet very soon after it was concluded. The last thing in the world Germany wanted to do was to supply the USA with justification under international law to declare war against Germany. Germany believed the entry of the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally would transform Germany's victories into the needless defeat of Germany.

In lieu of a valid justification under international law for a USA declaration of war against Germany, a pretext was supplied to President Wilson which enabled him to ask Congress to declare war against Germany. President Wilson was supplied with a report that German submarines sank the Sussex in the English Channel with the loss of USA lives. Shortly after the USA declared war against Germany the Sussex was found. The Sussex had not

been sunk and no USA lives had been lost. But the USA was already engaged in war against Germany. It was too late to do anything. The fat was already in the fire.

The USA entry into World War I on April 6, 1917 quickly transformed Germany's 1914, 1915 and 1916 victories over Great Britain, France and Czarist Russia into Germany's ignominious 1918 defeat. Zionists cannot escape history's verdict of "guilty" for the consequences flowing from the USA entry into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Insofar as the USA is concerned besides the cost in USA lives and USA dollars, the USA entry into World War I prolonged that war two additional years, unleashed communism on the world and planted the seeds that soon blossomed into the far more destructive World War II.

Zionists likewise cannot escape full responsibility for the numerous misfortunes imposed upon Germans as a result of Germany's ignominious 1918 defeat. Germany was forced to accept the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty only as a result of Germany's ignominious 1918 defeat. Germany did not see the Versailles Peace Treaty until the day Germany was compelled to sign it. The terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty were primarily intended to vent Great Britain's revenge against Germany, and to prevent Germany's political regeneration and economic rehabilitation. Zionists cannot escape full responsibility for the political, social and economic destructive revolutions in Europe following Germany's elimination as Europe's stabilizing force.

It is a fact conceded today by all governments engaged in World War I that had not the Zionists appeared on the scene in London in the Autumn of 1916 with their proposal Great Britain at that time would have concluded a peace treaty with Germany and World War I would have ended in the Autumn of 1916. There would then not have been a war in Europe in 1917 into which the Zionists could pressure the USA to acquire Palestine for themselves regardless of the sacrifices of other nations which had to continue fighting. The world paid a big price so Zionists could acquire Palestine for their so-called "State of Israel."

The 1916 agreement between the World Zionist Organization and the British War Cabinet was in fact and in effect a stab in Germany's back. That 1916 Zionist stab in Germany's back puzzled Germans at first. Prior to that 1916 Zionist stab in Germany's back Zionists considered Germany of all countries in Europe as the only friend of Zionists. The German Kaiser from 1898 to 1916 tried to persuade his friend and ally the Sultan of the Turkish Empire to relinquish Turkish sovereignty over Palestine to Zionists. Palestine was an integrated province under a form of home rule under Turkish sovereignty in the Turkish Empire for five centuries. The German Kaiser and the Sultan were very close personal friends with mutual national interests of greatest international significance.

After the crushing defeat of the Turkish Empire by Russia in 1877 the Sultan of the Turkish Empire entered into an arrangement with the German Kaiser which became of the greatest importance to Germany. Germany undertook to reorganize the Turkish armed forces. Germany's unexpected defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 drew the Sultan's attention to Europe's infant nation which defeated France. Germany sent military missions to Turkey and Turkish officers were sent to Germany to complete their military training under German officers.

This military arrangement developed a great personal friendship between the German Kaiser and the Sultan of the Turkish Empire. The German Kaiser obtained from the Sultan a concession which enabled Germany to construct an all-rail eight-day overland route from Hamburg on the North Sea to Basra on the Persian Gulf known as the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway. Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway provided Germany with an all-rail access to the markets and to the natural resources of the Far East. Great Britain, France and Russia had failed in their attempts to obtain for

(Continued on Page 3)